Eron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, : : MISSOURL

DAINTY LITTLE FLOWER.

Little flower, little flower, blest with beauty Sending fragrant incense heavenward in the quiet twilight hour. Full of tender fragile grace, sweet of odor and of face. Like a morsel of Heaven's purity set in an

earthly place. We poor mortals much may learn from the tints which glow and burn, In thy petalled altar kindled, as within a

sacred urn, For they speak of good and God, prints of Marking with Heaven's light and color where His kindly footsteps trod.

How thy willing heart distills scent the world with fragrance fills, Though no eye but God's may see thee in the fastness of thy hills; Or in some neglected gien hidden from the But thy worship is but sweeter and com-

pleter offered then. Modest, beautiful and shy, often born to blush and die, Or in crushed and bruised forgetfulness unheeded there to lie.

Never murmur or complaint though thy fragrant breath grow faint, But a mournful resignation as becomes an humble saint. All the hills are diademed, all the vales and forests gemmed.

All the meadows with thy beauty well adorned and widely hemmed Thou a thing of heavenly birth springing upward from the earth. Where thy gentle smile illumes its ills and mitigates its dearth.

Much may mortals learn from thee of what is and is to be. If the eyes are rightly focused by a spirit trained to see; May be angels, too, may know every flower

That they rim the crystal rivers which by heavenly mansions flow I. EDGAR JONES.

Greatest Game of Poker

Fathers, Sons and Grandsons Played It

THE two men approached the card table reluctantly, without that and Mr. Markham exploited with so came a look of relief, of joy. much sorrow and profit. After they had sat down, they did not take up any pack of cards. Though there were no cards on the table, they began to bet, sadly, as if their hearts were not in what should have been a pleasure to both, though a profit to only one.

I raise you one cent," sighed John Oxheart, the third of that name. And his friend said, gloomily:

- "I see you and go you one better." "I raise you the limit," remarked Oxheart, and George Flint the third again replied:

"I see your raise and raise you all the way.

So the game went on until ten bets had been made. In one corner of the room sat an intelligent stenographer. who in an old-fashioned notebook had been taking down each bet as it was made. He now closed the notebook, laid it on the table, and retired. Thirty-six years ago Col. John Ox-

heart, of the Ninety-seventh Virginia, fell at the head of his men on that bloody field of --. Every student of American history knows full well the ords destroyed, how could they conbattle to which the writer refers. By | tinue the game? his side fell Lieut. Col. Flint. Their deaths ended the first act of the comedy that became almost a tragedy. Eight years earlier in 1856, these two appeared in the city with a parcelgallant Virginia men had met at a the two packages containing the friendly game of cut-throat poker. hands over which so many thousand Their names expressed their charac- bets had been made. Solemnly, as if ters. When not troubled or thwarted, at the reading of a will, the packages asked. nothing could be more lovable than were opened. Each was marked on these two gentlemen. But cross them | the outer covering with the name of in anything, however little-the littler its holder. the better-and they became wild animals. Thousands and thousands of Oxheart, with a quiver in his voice. slaves had these gentlemen struck down, maimed, dying, even dead, when | Flint, softly, caressingly. angered by some trivial fault. Each The lawyer went on with his work had only one son surviving out of in silence. It was almost like unrolllarge families, the wives and other chil- ing a mummy to take off one by one dren having in both families died of de- the many envelopes in which these cline superinduced by ill-treatment. hands were wrapped. At last Mr. En- an Eastport dog the other noon and fiture to the republicans. It will be Yet these two gentlemen were loving raughty stopped and read from the was captured a short time later near a whole armory in itself of the very and respected neighbors.

So, to while away a dragging hour, about eight cents of Col. Flint's money | then they both said: "Go on." (they had not then their final military titles) it was the major's turn to bet. He bet the limit; and the captain saw him and raised the limit. Two or three breathless minutes passed during been \$1.58 on the board.

The major evidently took in ill part the pertinacity of his friend. "Yeh betteh drop out, George," he said. "I've got yeh kilt."

"I won't drop out yet awhile, seh," answered Flint. "It'll take moh'n yeh

have to kill me." "Don't yeh reply to me in tha' tone o' voice, seh!" cried the major, an-"I'm wohnin' yeh fo' you' health,

seh!" "I thank you, seh," answered Flint, sarcastically; "I'm suht'nly everlastingly obligated to yeh, seh; but I can

stay you' hand out." The major swore a great oath that

he could and would beat the captain's hand, and both friends glared angrily | the laird, while riding along the road, at each other across the table. They saw Andrew at work-his faithful stood like that for so long that the hotel keeper, aroused at the unwonted laird's clover fields, feeding luxuriquiet, entered the room to see what was ously. the matter. He called help; the two friends, who had become almost cataleptic, were taken apart, and trouble eat nothing but nettles and thistles?" was averted for the time. But Capt. Flint bade the tavern keeper to seal his hand of cards in a package, and ly kicked me over his head—sae I put saw % done before he left the hotel. him in there to punish him." Maj. Oxheart saw his hand sealed in a

similar package. A few days later the two friends | The average annual total of water met again, and after some talk re- which falls as rain or snow in the turned to the game. The hands, still United States is 1,407 cubic miles. This sealed up, were produced by the hotel amount of rain would more than twice keeper, and the game began where it | fill Lake Ontario. To raise this water had left off. Disagreement again broke to the clouds from which it fell would up the game, and again the boniface, require the work of 500,000,000 horses Col. Carter, took charge of the hands, working ten hours a day throughout sealing them in second envelopes. So the year.

for five years the game went on, never finished, and at each separation Col. Carter sealed the hands in additional

envelopes. The war interrupted the friendly ness .- Atchison Globe. contest, but not for long. Again and again, as chance permitted, Col. Oxheart and Lieut. Col. Flint would get begin the never ending game. When Gen. Carter fell at the head of his men on that fatal day with which every reader, etc., he had strength to turn over the packages to his adjutant. Taking them from the bosom of his dress coat-he always wore full uniform in battle-he gave them to Maj. Tolliver and bade him care for them with his life's blood. Then the gallant sportsman and soldier died.

When Oxheart and Flint were found dead, Col. Tolliver (he had been promoted) gave the packages to the representative of the heirs. Col. Jones Enraughty-Darby, who placed them in a safe deposit vault. Under the circumstances, it was only natural that the two heirs should be represented by one person. Col. Enraughty-Darby related the facts in the case to the two young men and left it to their consciences to lead them to do what should be done. He knew well what they would do. They went on with the game! The same rules stood; they began where their fathers had left off. The progress made was little and slow, for their altered circumstances kept them apart much of the

In time they married and had sons: to the eldest son each man told the story of the great game; and it is these men, grandsons of the original players, that carried on the game. Every week if they could get together they met and made ten bets. Neither faltered, though both knew that when the end should come one of them would be ruined for life. But still they played on.

After the stenographer had gone they sat down idly at the table and called for refreshments. They were still discussing the market, for they were partners, one living in this city. the other in Chicago, when a cry of caped with their lives, not remember- like it." ing until too late that on the table lay the record book in which were put down every bet that they, their fatheagerness shown by most persons about | ers and their grandfathers had made | blocks. to sit into a game of poker. These men on the long-dealt hands. Their first seemed burdened almost by the famous feeling was one of dismay. Then, "weight of centuries" that M. Millet simultaneosly, over each man's face

"Hurrah!" they shouted together, three more blocks. and in the open street they fell on



each other's necks and wept. The rec-

George Flint telegraphed at once to Tolliver Enraughty, of Enraughty & Carter, esquires, of Richmond, who soon

"This was my grandfather's," said "My grandfather held this," said

envelope unopened in his hand:

they sat down to play poker. The lim- hands belonged to which of those maquoddy bay, but at different times next three months in ceaseless, but it was five cents; simple minded chil- fools, so I have marked this one for they are found of large size and have vain, attempts to rebut its reasoning dren of nature, they did not make the Flint, and the other for Oxheart. Dor- been known to come to the surface and to lessen its effect upon the nalimit too high. They played merely for sey Carter," and then followed the suddenly and gobble up any sea bird tional mind. It is a speech which the amusement; the money in the game af- date, that of the second meeting of that happens to be on the water. They genuine American, who is proud of his fected them not. So they began. After the original players. The two grand- are among the homeliest fish that are republicanism, of his constitution, of an hour or so, when Maj. Oxheart had sons looked at each other silently, found along the neighboring coast, his traditions and of his declaration of common justice, for the perpetuity

found a similar note. the last envelopes?"

which each in turn saw his friend's heart III. together. The lawyer held tention from the many spectators on flamme for the nations to follow .raise, and raised it. There must have the two envelopes in the fire until the wharf. The unfortunate dog was N. O. Times Democrat. they were destroyed.

whisky in this benighted town?"- party of friends, when without warn-N. Y. Sun.

Punished the Donkey.

An old Scotchman, Andrew Leslie by name, always rode on a donkey to his work, and tethered him while he lagested to him by a neighboring landpeople's expense.

"Eh, laird, I could never be tempted to do that, for my cuddy winna eat anything but nettles and thistles." On a subsequent occasion, however,

moke up to the knees in one of the "Hullo, Andrew!" exclaimed the

laird, "I thought your cuddy would "Aye, aye," was the response, "but the brate misbehaved to-day-he near-

Our Annual Water Supply.

PITH AND POINT.

There is always great admiration for a man who understands his buil-

"Isn't the armless wonder original?" 'In what?" "Why, when he gave me his autograph, he wanted to know the packages from Gen. Carter and if I didn't think he wrote a handsome foot."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Underthum-"My wife talks, talks,

talks all the time." Henpeck-"Impossible. She must listen part of the time, otherwise she wouldn't be so popular with my wife."-Philadelphia Press.

Hoax-"What's the matter, ola man? You look all cramped up." Joax-"I've just been calling on one of those artistic girls, and spent two hours in a cozy corner."-Philadelphia

A Conqueror from the Suburbs .-What a grand air Sidney Snizzer has! Does he come from a specially fine family?" "No. Don't you see? He's taking a cook home with him."-Detroit Free Press.

Officer (to straggler)-"What are you standing behind that tree for? The enemy is flying." Straggler-'Hurrah! That's just the opportunity I've been waiting for; I'm a firstclass wing shot."-Richmond Dis-

As they started out for a stroll he could not help but admire her in her dainty summer gown. "You look sweet enough to eat," he whispered, rapturously. "So glad you mentioned it," she replied, promptly. "I'm just dying for a plate of bisque and or ange ice."-Philadelphia Press.

OBJECTED TO THE ARM. But the Maiden Thought It Was a Little Thing to Get Angry

About. The smooth-faced man with the light hat, who was traveling homeward the other evening on the Alley "L." turned to the somewhat smaller man sitting next to him, relates the Chicago Tribune, and said:

"I wish you would take your arm fire rang through the hotel. They es- off the back of my seat. I don't

"So?" responded the other. But he let it stay. The train reeled off two or three

"Will you take that arm away?" "0, yes." But he did not take it away. And the train reeled off two or

"I have asked you to take your arm away. Are you going to do it?" "Why, certainly."

Yet he let it remain. face and light hat rose to his feet | not suitable for the habitation of the and smote that other man grievously on the left cheek, insomuch that it under the republican policy was next began to swell. Whereupon that arm was removed

expeditiously. There was some excitement in the car, but the passenger who had done the smiting was calm.

This may have been because the passenger he had struck was somewhat the republican platform to the Filismaller. But let that pass.

As he left the car at Forty-third fare and our duties" was exposed. street he remarked: "I don't think you will do that

"If you'll give me your name and address," answered he of the swelling forcible in his demonstration of the cheek, calling after him-he was fight. abstract right of people to govern ing mad now-"I'll show you! I dare themselves, and of the injustice of a you to give me your name and ad- stronger nation depriving the weaker dress!"

young man on the other side of the that a plundering nation making an aisle had thrown his protecting arm around a blonde maiden and was still zealously shielding her from all pos- Times. sible danger.

"What did he hit him for?" she

"Because," replied the young man, "that fellow had his arm around him and wouldn't remove it." "Wasn't that a little thing," she whispered, "for him to get angry them, will count itself lucky to be al-

And the train proceeded to reel off a few more blocks.

The Monkfish and the Dog. enjoying a swim along the water "Now," said he, "can we get decent front, watched by his owner and a ing the monkfish came to the surface with open mouth and the dog went down without much of a fight for his life. Later in the day some boys were spearing flounders in shallow water when they saw the odd-looking fish bored on the road or wherever he might below, and with a boat-hook soon be, says the Denver Post. It was sug- gathered it in. The dog was found inside, but was considerably mangled owner that he was suspected of putting by the saw-like teeth of the fish, and the animal to feed in the fields at other it was noticed that the dog was near ly as large as the entire monkfish .-

Lewiston (Me.) Journal. A Puzzler. "You Americaines half zee gr-r-reat athletes. True. But wait. Zee you ar-r-e not in eet!"

prove?" Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When Cotton Workers Suffer. "In the hot months the cotton workmills employ as many as 25,000 perwhen you know that not a window dare be raised. The air would damage the not to be envied."

RIDDLES THE HYPOCRITES.

Weakness of Republican Cause Exposed by Bryan in His Acceptance Speech.

The magnificent appeal for the perpetuation of the time-honored principles of the republic with which Mr. Bryan acknowledges the official notification of his nomination is now before the American people. It possesses the ring of a second declaration of independence. There is no sophisticated play on words, no beating around the bush, no cowardly attempt to escape the issue which most vitally affects the governmental structure. The language is simple, straightforward and strong, absolutely void of equivocation. It is the creation of a statesman who has a policy to propose of which he feels absolutely sure. There is no timidity-no shrinking.

No surer proof of the weakness of the republican cause can be adduced than the refusal of republican leaders to discuss imperialism in detail. Instead, their mere campaigners resort to ridicule and meaningless harangue concerning honor and glory, while those pretending to statesmanship have recourse to vague, oracular assertions that leave their exact positions in doubt. The men chosen to make and execute our laws are merely public servants. The people, then, have a right to know exactly what they propose to do, and when and how they propose to do it. We have no prophets whose word is law. In striking contrast to the republican plan Mr. Bryan meets every point in a manly manner and discusses it with thoroughness. There is no wild declaration, nothing dangerously radical, nothing bitter or purely partisan. His discussion throughout is calm, temperate and patriotic.

The most bigoted party antagonist cannot place his finger upon a sentiment that is not distinctly American. A high moral sentiment pervades the whole. Liberty is the keynote.

Commending expansion he attacks imperialism, demanding that the constitution accompany the flag into every territory under American dominion; disputing the appalling assertion that men with souls may be purchased with inanimate earth and ruled as "possessions," he riddles the hypocritical plea of duty, holding our supreme duty to be the discharge or moral obligations.-Indianapolis Sentinel.

Forcible in His Demonstration. Mr. Bryan made clear the distinct tion between imperialism and expan sion, between forcible annexation and the acquisition of territory to be divided into states. He showed by the experience of colonizing nations of Then that man with the smooth Europe that tropical colonies were white race. The status of the Filipino discussed. Was he to be a citizen or a subject? Clearly not a citizen. "A subject is possible only in government resting upon force." A republic, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, can have no subjects. The evasive and insincere promise of pinos of "the largest measure of selfgovernment consistent with their wel-Sixteen months had elapsed after the treaty was ratified, but instead of any self-government the president's will was the only law. Mr. Bryan was of a natural right. Jefferson and In the excitement of the occasion a Franklin were quoted to the effect unjust war is as much a robber as the individual highwayman.-Washington

Treasured by Genuine Americans. Such force is there in Bryan's arguments against our conquering and enslaving of foreign races, and with such limpid clearness are they set forth, that the best of the republicans' ability will straightway rush to challenge lowed to break even an impotent lance against them. It is a speech that will be an inspiration in the campaign-of comfort and assistance to A monkfish made a quick meal of the democrats, of dread and discomone of the sardine factory wharves. finest campaign material to the demo-Very few monkfish are seen in Passa- crats; the republicans will spend the the mouth being unusually large, and of independence, will read and will In the other package Mr. Enraughty fishermen have known them to swal- treasure with pardonable pride; for down by the fathers; for the Amerilow objects nearly as large as them- never did a statesman of the United "Gentlemen," he said, "shall I open selves. In appearance they resemble States deliver himself of a speech a big sculpin, and the one killed here placing Americanism on so pure and "No." said both Flint III. and Ox- Friday came in for a full share of at- lofty a plane and making it an eri- the literature of politics as one of the

Stevenson on Imperialism. "There is no doubt that imperialism is the one overshadowing issue. It is the first time the people of this coun-At no other time have the people been called upon to decide whether the underlying principles of the republic Being a new issue and involving the life principle of our most cherished institutions, it is my belief that many voters the democratic party will get most of the outlook for success in November."

-Mr. Bryan's speech accepting Fr-r-renchman on erstant zee tr- the nomination of the Kansas City r-rick. He will so much improve! | convention will doubtless be a bitter Wait ontil zee nex' centennial! Aha, disappointment to the republican managers. It is undoubtedly the "You say the Frenchman will im- most sober, thoughtful utterance he has ever made. It is entirely devoid of hyperbole or specious pleading. "And what will the Americans be But aside from its merits as an intelkee Journal

MOST CONVINCING EFFORT.

Mr. Bryan's Argument Against Imperialism in His Speech at Indianapolis.

Considered thus as an argument against the imperial policy, as a warning against militarism and a plea for liberty for all men, Mr. Bryan's speech will rank as perhaps the most logical, eloquent and convincing of all his public efforts. His analysis of and answer to the republican reasons for holding the Philippines is most searching and

Mr. Bryan indorses as "an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question" the plan set forth in the democratic platform, and says: "If elected I shall convene congress

in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interfere.ce while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republies of Central and South America. and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba."

It cannot be charged that this pledge is lacking in a definiteness, and the parallel which it runs with Cuba and with the traditional policy of our government in Central and South America is pertinent and unissailable

Mr. Bryan has done well in confinng his first formal speech to this "burning issue" and in adopting a moderate, reasoning and truly patriotie tone.-N. Y. World.

MUST MEET ON IMPERIALISM.

Opponents of Mr. Bryan Will Not Be Able to Dodge the Paramount Issue.

The oft-demonstrated ability of William Jennings Bryan was never more effectively exercised than in the preparation of the really great speech which he delivered in formally accepting the nomination for president by the democratic party. That speech is in itself a lofty, serious and patriotic discussion of the greatest issue that has confronted the American people since 1860. The man who made that speech is a developed Bryan, if not a new Bryan, and his opponents will be compelled to meet him and do battle with him on different grounds than comes first; money, the handiwork of man, is of inferior importance," which is the nearest he comes to a possible hint at a subordination of the silver issue. The opponents of Mr. Bryan will be compelled, whether they like t or not, to meet him on the issue of mperialism. He presents it in such form and with such masterly force that they cannot evade it if they would. In his first utterance of the campaign Mr. Bryan gives assurance that the contest is not to be one-sided y any means, and that the supporters of McKinley will have no reason to possess overconfidence when the batle opens. They are dealing this year with Mr. Bryan at his best .- Utica Ob-

EDITORIAL OPINION.

-- Mr. Bryan has touched the button and set the pace. He talks for the Americanism which has made our for principles which have grown with nation from imperialism .- Atlanta

-There can be no misunderstandparamountissue" before the American eople and no equivocation about it. He is first, last and all the time for the ndependence of the Filipinos. That is his interpretation of the platform adopted by the democratic national convention at Kansas City. To the independence of the Filipinos, therefore. the democratic party is doubly pledged

in its platform and by its nominee for president .- Baltimore Sun. -The speech of Mr. Bryan, as all his speeches are, was clear, able and forceful. He discussed the issues understandingly. He did not make a partisan appeal for votes, as do republican leaders; he appealed to the sense of republican principles as handed can commonwealth. Temperate in language, calm in tone, logical in argument, it will hold its place in greatest, as it is one of the soundest, deliverances since the days of democracy's great founder.-Thomas Jefferson.-Dubuque Herald. -The speech shows mental

growth. It is not only better extry have had such an issue before them. pressed than his speeches of four years ago, but many of its expressions are felicitous. Imperialism is the subject. At once it is lifted and mainshall be adhered to by its government. tained on a high plane. Every argument advanced in favor of subject colonies is met fairly and frankly. There is no attempt at evasion, no efwill rise above party lines and vote on fort to obscure the issue. The arguthat issue alone. I am confident that ments in its favor are plainly stated and literally riddled without waste of those votes, and feel well satisfied with words. The real American position on this great question has never received a clearer exposition, and it should not need another, for this is sufficiently exhaustive to be final.-

-No public utterance made by Mr. Bryan since his nomination at Chicago in 1896 shows such scrupulous care and well-digested judgment as doing in the meantime, m'sieur?"- lectual effort the point most potent republicans flattered themselves with currency at will. They can give you we who four years ago sacrificed our pois the fact that he has devoted it the anticipation of a flamboyant and wholly to what the more thoughtful florid effort they have been bitterly democrats tried to make the one is- disappointed. There are no pyrotechers suffer a great dead," says a Massa- sue, imperialism, and spoken in clear nics in Mr. Bryan's discussion of imchusetts manufacturer. "Some of our and unmistakable terms. Whether perialism at Military park the other the republicans choose or not, they day-nothing resembling his famous sons. There are hundreds and hundreds | must meet this question. They can | Chicago metaphor about a cross of of persons working in the same room. no longer say he stands on a negative gold and a crown of thorns. The You can imagine the state of the room platform. He announces just what he manifest purpose to safeguard himproposes as a remedy for the ills he self against ridicule on the charge of complains of. He produces an affirma- extravagance and exaggeration has work. The life of a cotton worker is tive policy as against theirs.-Milwau- been abundantly successful.-Kansas City Star.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

ta the Ratio at Which Even Our Gold Standard Administration L. Coining Silvers

Under the coinage laws of the United States 16 ounces of silver are the equivalent of one ounce of gold. The law under which our gold and silver is coined was enacted in 1334. Prior to that time the coinage laws of 1792 were in force making the equivalent in coins of 15 ounces of silver and one ounce of gold.

The silver coin of the world outside of the United States bears the ratio to gold coin of 151/2 to 1. Prior to 1834 gold coin of the United States was shipped abroad in payment of foreign balances in preference to silver, because gold, relatively to silver, would go further in satisfying foreign demands on account of one ounce of gold being equivalent to 151/4 ounces of silver abroad while it was only equal to 15 ounces at home.

In 1834 a law was passed reducing the weight of our gold coins. Under the new law one ounce of gold was the equivalent in coin of 15.98 ounces of silver, which being only 2.01 of an ounce less than 16, has since that time been referred to incorrectly as 16 to 1 for the sake of speaking in round num-

After the passage of the coinage law of 1834 the American silver dollar was at a premium over American gold coin in Europe until after the demonetization act of 1873.

What is therefore known as 16 to 1 is the law of the land, and has been such for 66 years. The latest coinage law enacted in this country was passed by a republican congress and signed by President McKinley June 13, 1898. It will be remembered that when the war revenue bill was on its passage Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, introduced an amendment, which became a part of the bill, authorizing the coinage of not less than 1,500,000 silver dollars each month. The silver dollars coined under this law are coined at the ratio of 16 to 1 and contain the with full power to enact all its beliefs into same amount of pure silver authorized in the law of 1834, which is the only silver dollar ever coined by the govern-

Under the administration of President McKinley there have been coined 59,988,890 silver dollars. During the month of June this year there were coined at the mints of the United States 3,000,000 silver dollars at the gatio of 16 to 1, and the mints are still coining silver dollars at that ratio.

Why then this republican howl about 16 to 1? If 16 is wrong, why did President McKinley sign a law authorizing the coinage of not less than 1,500,000 of these dollars per month at that ratio, those of 1896. On the currency ques- until all the silver bullion purchased tion he dwells not at all, except to under the Sherman law, amounting to be absolute, and its disposition to exercise all its power for the enforcement of an im-

If there is anything wrong about 16 to 1 why has not the president recommended a change of ratio, which he has not done? If 16 to 1 is wrong, why has not some republican member of the house of representatives or of the senate introduced a bill to change the ratio which none of them have done, but instead have passed a bill to coin approximately \$90,000.000 at that ratio?

Sixteen to one is McKinley's ratio, the conclusive proof of which is that he is coining silver at that ratio and has never mentioned any other, although both houses of congress are epublican and the administration has the power to change the ratio.

It has been our experience, and we venture the assertion that it is the experience of our readers generally. hat the men who are found prating about 16 to 1 throughout the country are ignorant of the facts herein stated. country strong and great; he talks | Many of those whom we find decrying 16 to 1 honestly think that these figthe civilization of the people. Democ- ures refer to something new, the inracy affords the only hope of saving the | vention of Mr. Bryan or something copied by him from the populists. They do not know that it is the law of the land and that it has been such for 66 ng of Mr. Bryan's position upon the years and that it has the indorsement of the present administration. If there | ly adopted by the democratic convention is anything wrong about 16 to 1 the McKinley administration is culpable, because under a law of its own enactment it is coining and paying out silver dollars at that ratio, and is not confining itself to the minimum authorized by law but is uttering such coin far in excess of such minimum

limit under the law. These facts will no doubt appear to be startling information to such republicans and democrats as have been the unsuspecting dupes of some ignorant editor who parrots through the columns of his paper the twaddle sent out from some fake factory of the gold combination. But the fact that they have been deceived - and victimized ought to serve to put them on their guard in the future and to warn them against crediting what purports to be information coming to them through any such unreliable sources.-National Watchman.

THE BANKING TRUST.

Some Questions Upon Which the Laboring Men Will Do Well

Here are some questions upon which the laboring man will do well to ponder before voting for a continuation of the present administration.

It is a well-known fact that the power

in private or corporate hands to control the money for a people is the power practically to enslave them. This power has been given by the republican party into the hands of the banks. Moreover, the republican par-

ty, represented by the administration.

has practically formed a gigantic bank trust that possesses power to issue twothirds of all the paper money of this You are not to get your money from your government, but from the million-

aires and the private bankers as they may see fit to issue it to you. These millionaires forming the bankhis address of acceptance. If the ing trust can contract and expand the much or as little as they may desire. rather than lend even a po You are not under a government by the many, but under a government by the few. The republican government, represented by Mr. Hanna, Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. McKinley, thus delegates its power for rule and ruin to

> How do you like the prospect?-N. Y. Journal.

private parties.

When a fox occupies the judge's bench the goose on trial has no earthly show .- Chicago Daily News.

URGES BRYAN'S ELECTION.

W. Bourke Cockran Says It Would Serve as a Check to Im-

perialism. Indianapolis, Ind., Lug. 15.-The following letter was sent by W. Bourke Cockran to Edwin Burritt Smith in response to an invitation to attend

and address an anti-imperialist con-"New York, Aug. 14.-My Dear Sir: I regret very much that owing to business en-gagements here I will be unable to attend the liberty convention at Indianapolis on the 15th. The attitude of anti-imperialists to imperialism cannot be open to doubt, and therefore I assume the object of the convention is not to express opposition, but to devise a method of making that opposi-

tion effective.
"The issue of imperialism having been squarely raised between the two great sarties, it must be plain that the only way n which a citizen can exercise any direct influence upon the result is by voting for the republican candidate who supports it or the democratic candidate who opposes it.
"Nothing can be accomplished by the nomination of a third candidate that cannot be accomplished equally by abstention from the polls, except that the citizen who remains at home on election day passes unnoticed, while he who votes a third ticket attracts attention. The difference between a silent and a vociferous refusal to exercise the suffrage is not worth discussion, since abstention from civic duty is never commendable.

When the republic is in danger the only place for the patriot is in the ranks of the active defenders. Absence from the field of contest or shooting in the air can never be justified.

"It cannot be denied that while anti-imperialists unanimously approve Mr. Bryan's position on imperialism many of them hesiate to vote for his election to the presidency because they regard his views upon other questions with distrust and appre-

"We cannot hope to deal intelligently with the issues of this campaign unless we liberate ourselves from the domination of the questions, discussions and passions of the last campaign. Within four years political conditions have changed decisively, and as conditions change issues change with them. The question which the people must decide now is radically different from that submitted to them in 1896.

"Then the election of Mr. Bryan would have placed the democratic party in complete control of the legislative as well as of the executive branch of the government, laws, while now his election will result not in placing the control of the government in the hands of the democratic party, but in dividing its control between the two parties. Whatever may be the result of this election, the senate will remain republican for two years certainly and probably

"Even if the people raised Mr. Bryan to the presidency in November the democratic party cannot possibly achieve any power of legislation during the existence of the next congress, and without legislative sanction no change in the standard of value, no reorganization of the supreme court, no modification whatever of our financial, industrial or political systems could be accomplished

"There is one issue which the popular verdict will settle irrevocably, and that is the issue of imperialism. If the republican party be successful its control of the judicial as well as of the executive and legisperialistic policy cannot be doubted. At the end of four years imperialism will be firmly imbedded in our political life that it can never be expelled.

"Mr. Bryan's election of itself would put Imperialism rebuked at the polls and shown to be unprofitable would not have a single supporter in the country. Within a month of election, Senator Hoar could reduce his noble conceptions of freedom and duty to definite proposals of pacification which both parties would accept. The country having pronounced for justice, polticians of every shape and description will be eager to do justice, and where the desire for justice is sincere the way to justice is

soon discovered. "Since the election of Mr. Bryan is certain to deliver the country from the imminent peril of imperialism, can the liberty convention hesitate to support him because of impalpable danger arising from his opinions on subjects with which as president he cannot possibly deal?

"I confess it is hard to understand the attitude of those gentlemen who would have supported him if the convention had silver, but who hesitate to support him on a platform which excludes that question by relegating it to a subordinate position. "The democratic platform declares that imperialism is the paramount issue of the campaign and Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis accepts this conception of the issue, emphasizes it and vindicates it. But a declaration that imperialism is a paramount issue is equivalent to a declaration that it is the sole issue, for no presidential election ever decided more than one quesshould be much more satisfactory to sound money men than any of the substitutes suggested by older and more conservative

managers. "Since nobody pretends that Mr. Bryan's opinions on the questions raised by the Chi-cago platform of 1896 have been changed, his refusal to disguise them in any way was highly creditable to his honesty, and honesty is the first essential of patriotic "Mr. Bryan's conversion to a belief in

sound money would in my opinion be a reason for national rejoicing. donment or abasement of the frankness and incerity which have always distinguished him would be little short of a national calamity. We need not accept Mr. Bryan as an infallible or even as a sound authority on economics to acknowledge that his integrity, his truthfulness and absolute sincerity have been among the most salutary influences of this generation on our polit-"It is certain that this country is indeb

ed to him for the gold standard law which, though it has the defects of its party origin, is the best contribution to our national stability since the resumption of specie payments. If the democratic platform of 1896 had been evasive, as unquestionably it would have been if the se-called conserve tives had controlled the convention, can anybody doubt that the republicans would have met evasion with evasion and that the financial issue would be still unsettled, hanging like a sinister shadow over our industrial system? "Mr. Bryan's frank, sincere and une-

quivocal advocacy of the free coinage of silver forced the republican party reluc tantly to declare in favor of the gold standard. The result was not that which Mr. Bryan sought; none the less it was produced by him. Because he was sincerely wrong he forced the republican politicians to become insincerely right. "To this sincerity of Mr. Bryan the coun-

try is indebted for the opportunity to pass squarely and decisively upon the issue of mperialism. If the republic is to be overthrown the assault must now be made in the open light of day. It is no longer pos-sible to strangle it under cover of misleading and hypocritical phrases. "In this open fight for liberty surely every anti-imperialist should be ready to bear his part. Hesitation to avail ourselves of the leadership under which alone oppo

sition to imperialism can be made effective through distrust of the leader's views on economic questions not now in issue we be as senseless as hesitation to employ a surgeon on whose skill depended the sole prospect of life, through dislike of his re-"It can hardly be necessary to say that

"The best evidence of deal with the issues of 1902 deal with the issues of 1992 or 1904, whatever they may be, is to deal intelligently now with the issues of 1909. On that issue Mr. Bryan stands for justice, liberty and the constitution, and since all these would be imperiled by his defeat it is to be hoped that the liberty convention will not be swerved from supporting him by prejudice springing from past antagonisms or by groundless apprehensions of the future. Yours very sincerely.

very sincerely.
"W. BOURKE COCKRAN." To Edwin Burritt Smith.